

thus that Count de Montalembert writes history, or her diatribes; he audaciously denies the moral decency of our nation. He is undoubtedly a liberal of liberal writers. But he is also the most illogical and inconsistent of liberal writers. He is at one time a defender of liberty, and at another despotism; he has factions ready to plead for all causes, according to the interests serious of the party to which he attaches himself in course.

**ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA AT
BERLIN: ITS EFFECT ON EUROPEAN COMMERCE
AND PEACE.**

Berlin (Oct. 20) correspondence of the London Post.] Although the excitement which generally prevailed at the time of the visit of the Emperor

the Hegats of Prussia at Breslau may now be said to proceed away, it has nevertheless left behind it a strong and noble people in the German Empire, a feeling of indignation at the evidence which has been afforded by the events of the importance which is attached to the maintenance of the principle of everything that relates to the political condition of Europe. The feeling of indignation of the great Powers of that portion of the world can no longer be disputed. Another good effect has resulted from the present war, and that is, that the people are engaged in commercial pursuits a stronger feeling of confidence in the maintenance of peace, by the maintenance of the principle of the non-interference of operations with distant countries, and that the results have arisen from the conviction which they have received, that by the friendly intervention of Prussia on the side of the Allies, the war will be brought to a close between Great Britain and Russia than that which has extended to the close of the Crimean war, which, in the opinion of the writer, has been the most disastrous of all wars to both nations, and it will be seen that this use of the matter will be made more clearly evident in the following remarks on the situation of Russia since the close of the Crimean war.

It is a well known fact, that the Russian Empire has made these confidential relations with the British Empire, which the intended visit of his royal highness with royal pomp to their illustrious relatives at Windsor is so soon after to be followed by a visit to the British Empire.

RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE DUTY OF THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

The *Independent Russia* publishes an article on the convocation of the European Congress at the Congress. After stating that it could never be contemptible, it is stated, to call together all the European Powers, and to let them know that it is as much what to do, the Russian Imperial power, but the neutral powers, all the Italian States, present, and then continues—

Our opinion, after having proceeded in common in the present war, is that the neutral powers should be left to the judgment of the three great nations.

Poland, England, Prussia and Russia. They took no part in the late war, and have no personal interest in it. They are not bound by any of the treaties, or engagements of preliminary engagements, or by dynastic with the Russians, the family of Este, or the house of Austria, norly sympathies for the head of the Roman Catholic world. Their interest resides in the tranquility and unity of Europe, and in the civilization and progress in the development of general welfare, and in this object. They have personally no interest in any. But inasmuch as that country is the constant source of disturbance and disturbance, it calls for their active solicitude.

The same journal points out as follows the good results that might be expected from a good understanding between Russia and Prussia:

If the Congress so necessary and so wished for, and the urgency of which we were the

the important questions which will be submitted to deliberations of Europe. These two Cabinets do not at any acquisition of territory in Italy; and they are

bound by any dynastic interest or by any egotistical nobleness and straightforwardness constitute the distinctive character of the great sovereigns who preside over the destinies of those two nations, and their object is welfare and the peace of Europe. We are convinced that from their combined action the most effectual results for the happiness of nations must arise.

ing to the municipalities of the Romagna— among the courageous people of antiquity the wife and children of the patriot soldier were regarded as a most noble charge for the family. And among ourselves, while we are using all our efforts to call the youth to arms, we do not forget the obligations which we incur when we take them from their families and the land of their birth. It would not be black ingratitude to let the soldier enter in the public defence fear for his innocent and devoted family, and experience the cruel tortures of the rift in relation to the fatigues of war? Should not the rights of the citizen be protected by the rights of his dear ones by something more substantial than mere duty? It is time, gentlemen, that we should work with all our strength to obedience to the laws and unshakable sense of justice. It is time that the municipalities should

only set about succoring the indigent families of the emigrants, as Tuscany has already done. We do not wish to be understood as recommending that the Government should solely to cause their sons have shown themselves grateful to their country.

The instructor of the necessitous families of volunteers, the generous munificence of the municipalities and of the wealthy citizens.

The chiefs of corps will transmit to the headquarters of the division the names of the soldiers who belong to indigent families, and the staff will take steps to bring them to the knowledge of their respective municipalities.

Yours, &c. G. B. B. B.

ITALIAN CONNECTION TO THE CARBONAL ONI FUND.

[From the London News, Nov. 1.]

We have received the following letter, enclosing a check on the Bank of England, from Sir Francis H. Goldil, Bart.:

REMARK that some few of your correspondents have for-

to you, who subscribe to the *Standard*, that which I understand to be the only paper in the country which is unflinchingly and consistently in favour of the rights of men with arms and other necessaries of war. The cause of the oppressed is the cause of the free, and the friends of constitutional freedom. To Englishmen desirous of spreading, by something more than words, their sympathy for the defenceless, the *Standard* is the only paper likely to produce substantial good as that of contributing to Garibaldi's fund. I therefore enclose a contribution of £100.

F. ANDRÉ H. GUILLEMIN

NEWSC, Brighton, Oct. 31, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON NEWS.

As you oblige me by announcing in the *News* this beautiful issue of *Mr. Henry's* *Standard* of 25th Sept., I beg to inform the subscribers to the subscription opened by Garibaldi, may acquire, at their convenience, either in Messrs. Hoare, 10, Abchurch Lane, or in Messrs. Smith, 15, Old Bailey, by Mail Post, when an account has been opened under the name of the subscriber. The subscribers are indebted to Mr Henry Hoare for the extreme kindness of sending them the *Standard* and the two bankers above mentioned, at the same time have sent them the *Standard* of 25th Sept., and the *Standard* of 2nd Oct.

[illegible]

and Banquet to the ex-Ministry—Organization of the Parliamentary Opposition—England's Position Toward Foreign Countries—Exposition of Eminent Statesmen.

[From the London News, Oct. 31.]

The long anticipated demonstration in favor of the Earl Derby took place this (Saturday) evening, in the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool. About 600 persons, admitted on guinea tickets, were seated at the tables, eight in a row, which were laid in the body of the hall. The

were entirely devoted to ladies, the majority of whom displayed the local conservatism which is characteristic of the galleries were dressed in colors, red and blue (admittedly attractive), while the orchestra was led by a lady, concertgoers, and reporters, for the first time, the accommodation provided was inferior, and the hospitality extended to them very different from what the representatives of the London press are wont to experience.

On the arrival of the principal guests, and before the orchestra were conducted into the large refectory, they were conducted into the large refectory of the hall, where an address was presented to Lord

the banquet itself the utmost enthusiasm reigned; if vociferous applause and the waving of handkerchiefs from the galleries and of table napkins from those seated at the dinner table, which greeted each speaker as he rose to address the assembly, and ready, loud and long continued cheering with which every point bearing on the side of conservatism was rewarded to be accepted as the proofs, a more decided success than this demonstration has rarely occurred. It is

to add that Lord Derby and Mr. Dorsel came in for the largest meet of this kind of aggregation, and the right to be the member for Buckinghamshire was reduced to the advantage.

There was a company of glee singers and a band of glee engaged, but the duties imposed upon them were seemingly less than the national duty of the day. The Duke of Devon, and the health of her Majesty, the Duke Consort, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the family having been given.

The CHAIRMAN presided over the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese, and the toast with the name of archdeacon, who, appropriately acknowledged the complement. The next toast was "The Army and Navy."

BYRON OF THE EARL OF HANOVER.

The Earl of Hanover was the only one exceeding that I was obliged to undertake the duty of returning thanks for Army, in consequence of the absence of General Peel, who

to have been called, by the sudden death of his father, to lead a Legion. I feel sure that he will all join with that Legion and bid good-bye to the absence of that right honorable gentleman, who is much honored and respected in the army, in which he has fulfilled all those duties which public service have called upon him to perform, with public ability and with singular honesty of purpose. (Cheers.) We have been accustomed to consider the officers as enemies that were to be beaten with the greatest ease—that although the enemy was somewhat numerous, it was naturally conceived that they would be easily defeated. I am not surprised that they have been so easy on all the same time, because the successes have been so many and so brilliant. I believe that successes

other occasions that we were
inevitable and certain under circumstances that in
any European warfare would have been considered